

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
 PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XX. No. 399

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MISERABLE—PARIS AND BACK FOR 25.

ST. JOHN'S GARDEN, Broadway—Miss FIVE—BOHEMIAN GOWN.

THEATRE, Broadway—THE DEER OF FRANCE—OWNERS VAUDEVILLE.

BERTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—THE HENRIOT FARM—THE TIGRESS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—A LADY IN DISGUISE—MISS JONSTON—THE SCARF.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway—ADRIENNE LACROIX.

THEATRE, Broadway—COLLINS' NEW MISERABLES AND CRIMINALS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broadway—EMERSON'S PERFORMANCE.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 330 Broadway—BURLESQUE OPERA AND MISERABLES.

THE ALLIANCE, 410 Broadway—THE DIAMOND OF THE EAST OR BUNKER HILL—410 Broadway.

APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway—THE HENRIOT FARM, BY MISS ADRIENNE LACROIX.

MECHANIC HALL, 472 Broadway—PAID, MACINTOSH'S BOHEMIAN MINSTRELS.

EMPIRE HALL, FOUR OF EUROPE—STREET OF SEVENTEENTH.

New York, Friday, October 19, 1855.

Notice to Advertisers.

Advertisers desirous of having their notices classified under proper heads must send them to the publication office before nine o'clock in the evening. If they desire to save money they must use as few words as possible. Brevity in advertisements is economy to the advertiser. Space is of great value to us.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic at this port we have one week's later dates from Europe. The news which she brings, although it presents but few facts of importance in connection with the war, is yet of a more than usually interesting character, inasmuch as it is suggestive of fresh political combinations.

From Sebastopol we learn that the fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, the destination of which was supposed to be either Odessa or Nikolai. A British ship had taken place at Eupatoria, the Russians and the French cavalry under General d'Allenville, in which the former sustained a trifling loss. Judging from present appearances, the Russians are preparing for a protracted and desperate struggle. The Crimean correspondent of the London Times seems to think that it will take two years to dislodge France from the Crimea and his troops from the northern forts of Sebastopol. The Allies are, it is said, sinking mines to destroy its magnificent docks, armaments and ship building yards, and to entirely ruin the place as a naval stronghold.

The recall of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from Constantinople, and the capture of the city by the French, is looked upon by the political public as significant of the ascendancy of French influence at Constantinople. Paris, since the arrival of M. Prokesch, is said to be the focus of political intrigues, tending to the disruption of the Anglo-French alliance. The betrothal of the Princess Royal of England to the young Prince of Prussia, which seems to be determined upon, may possibly have some influence on these movements.

A new reorganization of the German confederation is talked of, which would give a greater share of political influence to the people, and less to the royal houses of Germany. Strange to say, the Emperor of Austria is said to be favorable to the scheme. In the meanwhile the Italians seem ripe for revolt. The King of Naples, anticipating the coming storm, is withdrawing his capital from the Neapolitan and investing it in the Dutch and American funds.

In Spain the feeling appears to prevail generally that another revolution is at hand; and unless the Cortes displays more sagacity and consistency in its measures, it promises to be one of the most trying and fearful through which unhappy country has ever passed. Which ever way we turn our glance the same elements of uncertainty, distrust and foreboding present themselves. The mess in the political condition seems everywhere to be rapidly attaining its highest point of ebullition.

It is impossible that in the presence of such gloomy prospects, and the heavy drain of specie which is now pressing upon them, the English and French funds should exhibit any degree of buoyancy. Consols are now down to 87, and the rate of interest on loans has been raised from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent.

Lieutenant-General Simpson has been made a General, "for distinguished services in the field," but the title is only a cover for his disgrace, his recall having been determined upon. In order to mark more strongly the sense which the government entertains of his shameful indolence and incapacity, Lord Camberme, Stafford and Hardinge, have been made Field Marshals. Had Simpson displayed a little of the energy and scientific intelligence of his French associate, he would undoubtedly have been included in these latter appointments.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times contains a curious statement, to the effect that the filibusters of the United States have been forwarding money to the Caudillo of Catalonia to assist them in their insurrectionary movements. The object of this proceeding is said to be to facilitate with the Comte de Montemolin, (when he becomes king) negotiations for the transfer of Cuba to this country. This will be news for the Cuban Junta, and will, no doubt, furnish a theme for another three column manifesto.

The Atlantic news had the effect to check sales of cotton yesterday, while prices were unsettled and the transactions unimportant. The market for flour was easier for common grades, while other descriptions were unchanged. The demand was decidedly active, the principal transactions having been confined to Western and State brands. The current prices here are above the Liverpool quotations, allowing for freight, insurance, &c., or at all events would, on shipments, leave a slim chance for profits.

But a second cause was equally influential. It is well known that many years ago, on a certain occasion when British credit was shaky, the Russian court and royal family invested some ten millions of pounds in British securities. It was a familiar operation to the Russians. Louis Philippe was once aided in the same way; and in 1847, the Austrian government was saved from ruin by a similar subsidy from the same quarter. Since the war broke out, it is understood that the Russians have been gradually selling out their British funds, and requiring their money to be sent them back in gold. Latterly these sales of stock have been very large, and the shipments correspondingly so. Hence we find the funds falling from 92 to 87 in the course of a month—that same month which witnesses the greatest triumph the Allies have won since the beginning of the war—and the gold in the Bank of England falling in four months from eighteen to about thirteen millions.

The following statement shows the comparative position of the Bank in some of its items at each alteration of the rate of interest:

	Rate of Interest.	Gold.	Notes in Circulation.	Notes in Treasury.
1855.	5 per cent.	£15,078,818	£19,122,300	92 1/2
April 5.	4 1/2 per cent.	15,119,219	20,168,430	93 1/2
July 14.	3 1/2 per cent.	15,160,716	19,236,138	92 1/2
Sept. 20.	3 per cent.	14,959,118	20,161,630	90 1/2
Sept. 20.	2 1/2 per cent.	12,958,928	20,172,685	87 1/2

On the 4th of October it was officially announced that the rate of interest would hereafter be five and a half per cent.

In the article from the London Times, which we give elsewhere, it is said that the

vernor Reeder has been murdered at St. Joseph, Kansas. It is undoubtedly a fabrication. There was, however, on Saturday last, a report current in St. Louis that Gov. Reeder had had a rencounter, and it was also reported that he was not injured.

There was a very lively demonstration last evening at the hall of the so-called free love association, in Broadway. Those eccentric philosophers and their disciples were rather unceremoniously introduced to the members of the police force. Mr. Albert Brisbane made the acquaintance of Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth ward, and was by him, in company with several others, escorted to the station house. There they remained at a late hour last night. Graphic accounts of the affair are given in another column. Further developments may shortly be looked for.

There was considerable excitement yesterday around the City Hall, the courts, and at the offices of the heads of the departments, relative to the proceedings of the Grand Jury now in session. Witnesses subpoenaed before it tell some curious stories after they come out of the jury room and mix in the world again. Some refuse to answer important questions put to them by inquisitive jurors, and others relate their extraordinary experience in City Hall. The jury seems to be composed of first rate men, and we therefore suppose that some interesting developments will be made at the proper time. Meanwhile, let all concerned be prepared.

A numerous and respectable audience assembled last evening in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library, to hear the first of a series of lectures on Turkey and its people, by Mr. O'Scannan. The lecturer, after speaking of the past, and the rise and fall of empires, proceeded to give a history of the origin and progress of the Turkish people. He then dwelt at considerable length on their social life, their manners, customs, habits, &c., which were illustrated with a number of interesting incidents and anecdotes. In passing, he took occasion to pay a compliment to our institutions, which stood out in strong contrast to those of Turkey. At the conclusion of his lecture, which was interrupted by repeated applause, he announced that the subject of his next lecture would be "The Harim," into which he said he would "conduct" his hearers.

The Episcopal Board of Missions terminated their anniversary exercises yesterday. A service was held at 7 o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette place. The most important thing done was the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the church with a view to increase their means for carrying on the work of missions. A subscription taken at the time realized \$4,000. The concluding meeting was held in the evening at the Church of the Ascension in Fifth avenue. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Washington; Bishop Lee, of Iowa; Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and Bishop McVane, of Ohio.

The News by the Atlantic—Commercial Trouble in England.

The expected battle on the Belbek has not taken place, and in the absence of startling news from the seat of war, public attention is directed to the commercial intelligence from Great Britain which is most alarming. The drain of specie had continued till the Bank of England, finding its stock of bullion approach the low figure at which it stood in January last, decided to raise the rate of interest to 5-1/2 per cent. The announcement naturally created much alarm. According to the sanguine money writer of the London Times, the bears were chiefly to be found among the Greek merchants who are friends of Russia, and the British politicians who lean to the side of Austria. But there seems no very good ground for narrowing the circle within such small limits. It is notorious that a large portion of the mercantile community has looked forward for some time to the prospect of the fall of Sebastopol, in the hope that it would relieve the market. Now, Sebastopol has fallen, and instead of helping the merchants, the event has steadily depressed all public securities, and close on its heels, the Bank has raised the rate of interest to a figure which practically puts a stop to one-half the commercial operations in England. It is not necessary to be a Rusophile, one would fancy, to regard such a state of things as this with uneasiness and alarm.

To American readers, this news will not appear surprising. It has long been expected. No one in this country believed that England and France could maintain the enormous expenditures of the past year without feeling them severely; especially as in the former country, at least, the government has very properly declined to pursue the old plan of mortgaging the future to raise money. When the difficulty would arise, no one saw very clearly. It seems to have been precipitated at the present moment by two causes. The first of these is the partial failure of the crop. In Paris we learn that corn has already reached the maximum price—that is to say the highest figure at which a foolish imperial law allows it to be sold; and great dissatisfaction is expressed because the Emperor refuses to apply the same absurd system to butcher's meat, and forbids its sale over a fixed price. In England, the apprehensions of a scarcity of grain are so great that immense sums of money have been sent into Austria to buy up all the surplus of the Austrian provinces: there being a sort of impression among the British corn factors that partly from the large quantities of breadstuffs required for home consumption, and partly from the manœuvres of the seaboard speculators to sustain the price, very little reliance can be placed upon the supply from America. These circumstances had much to do with hastening the crisis.

But a second cause was equally influential. It is well known that many years ago, on a certain occasion when British credit was shaky, the Russian court and royal family invested some ten millions of pounds in British securities. It was a familiar operation to the Russians. Louis Philippe was once aided in the same way; and in 1847, the Austrian government was saved from ruin by a similar subsidy from the same quarter. Since the war broke out, it is understood that the Russians have been gradually selling out their British funds, and requiring their money to be sent them back in gold. Latterly these sales of stock have been very large, and the shipments correspondingly so. Hence we find the funds falling from 92 to 87 in the course of a month—that same month which witnesses the greatest triumph the Allies have won since the beginning of the war—and the gold in the Bank of England falling in four months from eighteen to about thirteen millions.

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Bank of France, to prevent disturbance and alarm, and to avoid raising the rate of interest, has been buying up four millions of gold at a premium and selling it at par. Such an operation is well worthy of the financial minds which conceive and carry out a law fixing a maximum price for wheat. But after all, it only accounts for four millions—much of which must find its way back; and gold does not seem so very plentiful at Paris either. There can be very little doubt that most of the loss in the Bank of England has gone to Russia.

Looking to the future, the Times money writer prepares the public for "that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of specie payments." It must come to this apparently. Such a result is inevitable when a nation banking on the same principle as England—namely, a deposit of bullion equal to one-third the amount of its circulating paper—goes to war with another nation which has the power to draw away the gold. In time of peace, British bank notes, and British credit are better than gold; but so long as the war lasts the Russians will be apt to prefer the latter. Politicians already talk of a repeal of Sir Robert Peel's act, which would be followed immediately by a suspension of specie payments.

THE FREE LOVERS IN COUNCIL—ADMITTEDLY ADJOURNED BY THE POLICE.—In another part of this paper our readers will find a report of the meeting last night, of the Free Lovers, at 355 Broadway, and of their boisterous proceedings, and the abrupt adjournment of the gathering by a posse of the Fourteenth ward police. When we first called the public attention to this new phreatic, some two months ago, it was upon the strength of a chapter of astounding revelations furnished us through the medium of a Wisconsin paper, descriptive of the Ceresco Free Love Association in that State. The simple statement of our Wisconsin informant, that the aforesaid association was erected from the fragments of an exploded Fourierist phalanx, furnished the key to the whole concern; but the additional disclosures that the parent Free Love society was here in New York, and that some of the original Fourierist colleagues and disciples of the Tribune clique of philosophers were the high priests of the conventicle, stirred up the fraternity in this city at an alarming rate. Some proceeded to explanations, some to protestations of innocence, others to equivocations, and others at length turned State's evidence and peached the whole concern, through the identical organ to which we are mainly indebted for the establishment of this beautiful Fejee organization. We are gratified to state that our recommendation suggesting a visit to this institution in Broadway, from the police, has been followed up; for we regard these free love abominations as more dangerous to the peace of society than all the other confessedly criminal establishments combined, with which the city is infested. Will our Tribune philosophers desert their brother Brisbane at this crisis? Very likely.

OUR NEUTRALITY LAWS—A RUSSIAN CASE OR TWO.—THE BRITISH VERSUS THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.—Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, has been found guilty of violating our neutrality laws in the matter of recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the Allies against Russia. It is reported that our Cabinet have, therefore, instructed Mr. Buchanan, our Minister at London, to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton and certain of Her Majesty's Consuls implicated in the same unlawful business. Now, we have a Russian case or two in the same category. A correspondent of one of our morning cotemporary puts the following case in reference to the anticipated withdrawal of Mr. Crampton:

I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn. The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed that his salary is to be \$50,000 a year, together with a beautiful, triumphant manner, that James C. Thompson, the proprietor of the machine works on Quay street, Albany, has made the situation of Chief Engineer in the Russian navy. We have it proclaimed that his salary is to be \$50,000 a year, together with a beautiful house; and it is openly avowed that Mr. Thompson had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister.

On Wednesday, it appears, the United States Deputy Marshal, Horton, of this port, seized the ship Maury, on suspicion that she was engaged in the service of Russia, and had on board articles contraband of war—cannon, muskets, powder, balls, &c., being found among the materials of her cargo. This, however, is not yet proved so clear a case of the infraction of the law as that of the Russian Minister in the engagement of Mr. Thompson. The ship may be destined to some country not engaged in a war with a foreign enemy; but the admission that Mr. Thompson has been to Washington to complete his engagement with the Russian Minister, as Chief Engineer of the Russian navy, under the very noses of the President, his Premier, and his Attorney General, is certainly a cool operation compared with the proceedings of Mr. Crampton. What says the Premier?

THE ADMINISTRATION AND COL. KINNEY.—It is known that Col. Fabens, formerly our Consul at Greytown, was dismissed from that post on account of his connection with the Kinney expedition, and that Mr. Mason was sent out in his place. Now we are informed, semi-officially, that Mr. Cottrell has been sent out to supersede Mr. Mason, because the latter has acknowledged the government of Col. Kinney over Greytown, to which the Colonel has been elected by the general voice of "the popular sovereignty" of the place. Can anybody tell what Mr. Pierce is after in Greytown? He repudiated the British authority of the Mosquito King; he bombarded and burnt out the natives as a "camp of savages"; and now he rejects and throws every obstacle he can in the way of Col. Kinney, who is no Britisher, no Mosquito King, no savage, but a full-blooded white American. Can anybody tell us what Mr. Pierce is driving at in Central America?

THE DECLINE AND FALL.—Our philosophers of the Fourierist and elder free-love organ give us, in a single number of their delectable fusion sheet, a chapter on the "Decline of the Empire State," and another on the "Fall of Virginia"—free trade doctrines working the mischief in the one case, and nigger slavery in the other. This beats Gibbon all hollow; for while the mere record of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" occupied him twenty years, we have the decline of New York and the fall of Virginia served up by our Fourierist cotemporary in a single dish before breakfast. So much for railroads, telegraphs, abolition, socialism, free love and spiritual manifestations.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—THE COMMISSIONER OF THE HOME SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE ARMY, as a member of the ARMY NOT SO. "TAILED" THE CLERKSHIP OF THE HOUSE—COMPLAINTS TO COM. McKEEVER—A NEW MISSION TO EUROPE—JES. CLEMENS AND THE KITCHEN CABBAGE, ETC., ETC.

The Court of Claims has been occupied all day in hearing the arguments in the cases of David Myerle and Lydia Shreve; A. H. Lawrence, Esq., for the claimant in each case. Myerle claims one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, incident upon his successful experiment in producing water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy. Shreve claims forty thousand dollars compensation for the use by the government of certain patented machinery used on the snag.

The court decided, as a matter of practice not to adopt the technical pleadings of a Court of Common Law. They would defeat the very object for which the Court was established. The celebrated Florida cases are set down for Thursday next. John Ely, of New York, and Clement W. Bennett, of Washington, were admitted as attorneys. Commodore Paulding, commanding the home squadron, has been ordered to report forthwith at the Department. What's in the wind?

Orders will go out in the next steamer to the United States Consul at Panama to hoist again his flag. The administration is satisfied upon the official dispatches received that Col. Ward was too hasty.

Hon. Harvey R. Waterston is at Willard's, and is watching his chances for the clerkship of the House.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a complimentary letter to Commodore McKeever, who remained at his post as commander of the Norfolk Navy Yard, during the whole of the terrible epidemic, although tendered a leave of absence. His reply was, that to him, "the post of danger was the post of honor." Mr. Dobbin writes him that the man who remains at his post, where "pestilence walketh at noon-day," exhibits more heroic bravery than the man who leaves the cannon's mouth, and invites him to report of head quarters. He is expected here on Saturday morning.

Captain Benham, of the Coast Survey, leaves this afternoon for New York, thence to Boston, where he will embark in the first steamer for Europe. He goes out in an official capacity, having in charge, among other things, re-circulation of international courtesies in presenting the latest improvements connected with the Coast Survey office. He will be accompanied by Josiah Pierce, recently appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, who carries with him important despatches to our Ministers at England, France and Russia.

To-day's Organ contains a letter from Colonel Cleave, of Alabama, in which he walks into Pierce, Forney and Company, in a manner decidedly rich.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1855.
 The health of Norfolk continues to improve. On Tuesday there were two new cases and three deaths. On Wednesday no deaths were reported.

Bilious fever was raging badly both in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Election Riot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1855.
 The election in the Nineteenth ward of this city to-day, for Cincinnatus, to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resulted in the success of the American candidate. There was considerable rioting at the polls, and a notorious rowdy, by the name of Kunk, was shot by the police—thought fatally. Several others were wounded, but not dangerously.

Republican Senatorial Nomination.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 18, 1855.
 The Republican County Convention held here to-day nominated John C. Symonds, for State Senator, and a full county ticket.

Trouble on the Bradford Railroad.

BRADFORD, Oct. 18, 1855.
 There is serious trouble again on the Bradford Railroad. A body of armed Irishmen tore open the bridge yesterday, and will not allow of the cars to pass. They made an attempt to-day on the upper side of the bridge to prevent the train going West. More trouble is expected.

Reported Murder of Governor Reeder.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1855.
 The Lexington (Missouri) Express, of Saturday, publishes a rumor that Ex-Governor Reeder had been murdered at St. Joseph. The editor pronounces it a hoax, but says there is a rumor that Reeder had been signaling somewhere in the territory, but was not injured.

Contradiction of the Death of Mr. John Barstow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18, 1855.
 The announcement in this morning's Journal of the death of Mr. John Barstow, a prominent citizen of this place, is incorrect. Mr. Barstow is not only living but is much better.

A Prominent Native American Drowned.

PRINCETON, Oct. 18, 1855.
 Col. Daniel M. Curry, a well known druggist of this city, and a rich and influential member of the American party, was found drowned in the river to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1855.
 Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 84; Reading 47 1/2; Lehigh Valley 105 1/2; Morris Canal 14 1/2; Erie & York Railroad 42 1/2.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18, 1855.
 At our cattle market to-day 1,240 head of cattle were offered, of which 200 were driven Eastward, and the remainder sold at \$5 75 to \$8 25. Hogs were in fair supply and the demand was brisk; sales at \$3 75 to \$4 25.

Four was from this morning, with sales of 800. In wheat, the only transaction reported in 750 bushels of white Canadian, and a small quantity of red. Four hundred and fifty bushels of white Canadian, at \$1 25; 100 bushels of red, at \$1 25; 100 bushels of white Canadian, at \$1 25; 100 bushels of red, at \$1 25. No receipts by canal this morning.

News from Havana—Arrival of the Cabanah.

The United States mail steamship Cabanah, R. W. Shufeldt, commander, from New Orleans the 10th and Havana the 13th, arrived here yesterday morning. From Havana we have nothing of importance. The direction of the Spanish flag was to be closed on the 14th; at the last meeting there was not a quorum of the stockholders.

Two French vessels of war were in the harbor of Havana.

The birthday of the Queen of Spain was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm on the 10th inst.

The stock of sugar on hand (deducting for home consumption) is stated at 60,000 boxes. The prospect of the new crop continues favorable.

In port, steamship El Dorado, Capt. Schenck, to leave on the 14th for Aspinwall.

The steamer United States has been transferred to her Spanish owners.

The Cabanah, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., 140 miles from Sandy Hook, fell in with the brig Mary Hall, from New York, bound to Jamaica, and having on board a cargo of sugar and other goods.

The Cabanah took her in tow, and brought her into port. The E. E. was dismasted and leaking, from a collision with an unknown ship on the night of the 14th.

THE THEATRE.—The arrival of the Atlantic with a batch of interesting European news, necessitates the omission of the usual theatrical and musical notices. Mlle Rachel plays "Adrienne" Mr. Forrest, "Metamora." Mrs. Duffield, who has a benefit, "The Demon of Paris." The Tyne and Harrison troupe give the "Babes in the Wood." Borton announces "Black" and "Touilles." At Wallace's is repeated "A Lady in Difficulties." Mrs. Johnston, and the "vicious" Collins give one of his entertainments at Niblo's saloon, and at the other places of amusement offer attractive performances.

Marine Affairs.

Launched at Millbridge, Me., on the 12th inst., a fine brig of about 320 tons, built by J. B. Mansfield, Esq., and named the Andra Owen. She is 114 feet long, 27 feet beam, and one of the most thoroughly built vessels of her class ever launched in that place. She is specially adapted for the Cuba trade, and is owned by the builder and Captain Warren Ray, who will command her, and others.

CLEVER SHIP OCEAN EXPRESS.—This celebrated ship was yesterday taken out on the New Balance Dry Dock, at the foot of Market street, for the purpose of receiving a new set of metal plates to take her place in Sutton's "Cable Line" to lead, immediately for San Francisco. She was built by Curtis & Co., of Bedford, Mass., for her present owners, Messrs. Reed & Wade, of Boston, and Wellington & Abbott, of this city. Tonnage about 2,000 tons. She is probably one of the most beautiful specimens of naval architecture in port; her sailing and carrying qualities are beautifully combined. Captain Cunningham commands her. Those who take an interest in the commerce of the world will find a visit to the ship a most instructive and profitable one.

The Chinese government have purchased the American steam tug Confucius for \$90,000, payable in six monthly instalments.

United States Marshal's Office.

Receives—Five members of the ship Charles Magnus have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of piracy.

BOW AMONG THE FREE-LOVERS.

The Police Taken with an "Affinity," or "Passional Attraction," for the Harim—Official Visit to No. 355 Broadway—Arrest of Albert Brisbane and his Associates—Speech of Brisbane, and Calls for "Greely," in the Assembly, &c., &c., &c.
 Last night there was a great excitement in the rooms of the free-lovers, at No. 355 Broadway, which will long be remembered by all the disciples of this brotherhood. The rooms were as crowded as the best of these in this society could wish, and the treasurer's box was well filled with initiation fees.

The gratuitous advertisements which have been given to these "free-lovers" in some of the public papers had the effect of calling an immense crowd to the rooms last night, and truly every class was represented. Those advertisements, which publicized the fact that this society was particularly characterized by great benevolence, virtue and morality, both on the part of women and men, and the initiated, went there last night for their usual entertainment, and the curious went there.

For flirting, dancing, making.

And many other things that might be had for asking.

Long before the hour of opening the door the whole sidewalk in front of the entrance to the crowded chambers up five flights of stairs was jammed with visitors, waiting for the door to open.

The crowd gradually increased until it extended into the street, across the street and on the other sidewalk, numbering two or three thousand citizens, who had all of a sudden been taken with a "passional attraction" for the free-lovers' entertainment, and each one present was all anxiety to be in at the feast of the league when it commenced. The consequence was that as soon as the doors were opened there was a great rush up stairs. Up and up they came, mounting higher and higher, till the anxious and impatient visitors were at last lodged in the mysterious apartments, where worldly conventionalities are forgotten, and "affinity" and "affinity" are the only law, rule and regulation.

This apartment is about one hundred feet long and twenty wide and will comfortably hold about one hundred persons, and allow this company room enough to dance and join in other amusements as the spirit may incline. Last evening, however, within a few minutes after the doors were opened, the room was jammed to its utmost capacity, and as might have been naturally expected in such a crowd there were a great many unruly members. There were at one time not less than one thousand people in this room, each man of this company having paid his fifty cents initiation fee at the door, excepting of course the deadbeats and owners of this concern. The crowd was so great that many of the women, or any other sort of sport; and as the spirit grew, working within this crowd all the time, every effort was made on the part of each visitor, and every muscle was extended, towards securing the worth of their money in some way or other. Some hooted, some hallooed, and some called for "Fanny," "Jane," "Kate," and other names; and others called for the rising of the curtain and the commencement of the show. In this company every creed, class and occupation was represented. Here was the dandy and the "rough," the Fifth avenue aristocrat and the Five Points thief, the lawyer, the doctor, the politician, the gambler, the laborer, the book-dropper—we know this, because we heard one man complain of having lost his pocketbook—the horse jockey and the fast man, (we say "horse jockey," because we heard one man calling for the appearance of the colts, and said he would bet on the "hot fat nag,") and all other representatives of society, showing that after all,

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

And this company appeared to be touched with a "passional affinity" decidedly natural, and manifested itself in each member of the crowd.